positioner 1304 between the retracted position shown in FIGURE 46 and the fully extended position shown in FIGURE 48. A preferred gear motor drive is available from Micro Mo Electronics, Inc. of Clearwater, Florida, as model number 1724T024S+16/7 134:1+X0520.

As shown in FIGURE 47, the receptacle vessel positioner 1304 includes a V-block structure 1310 defining two parallel walls 1312. Receptacle vessel positioner 1304 further includes an area at the lower end thereof where a portion of the thickness of the receptacle vessel positioner 1304 is removed, thus defining a relatively thin arcuate flange 1314.

When an MTU 160 is inserted into the luminometer 1360, the receptacle vessel positioner 1304 is in the retracted position shown in FIGURE 46. When an individual receptacle vessel 162 is disposed in front of the sensor aperture 1292 (see FIGURE 45A), so that a sensor reading of the chemiluminescence of the contents of the receptacle vessel 162 can be taken, the receptacle vessel positioner 1304 rotates forwardly to the engaged position shown in FIGURE 49. In the engaged position shown in FIGURE 49, the V-block 1310 engages the receptacle vessel 162, thus holding the receptacle vessel in the proper position in alignment with the light receiver aperture 1292 of the luminometer. As shown in FIGURE 45, aperture wall 1290 includes a protrusion 1298 extending from the back of wall 1290 into the MTU passage of the luminometer. The protrusion 1298 is aligned with the aperture 1292 so that when the receptacle vessel positioner 1304 engages a receptacle vessel 162, the receptacle vessel is pushed laterally and encounters protrusion 1298 as a hard stop, thus preventing the receptacle vessel positioner 1304 from significantly tilting the receptacle vessel 162 within the MTU passage. The parallel sidewalls 1312 of the V-block 1310 prevent stray light from adjacent receptacle vessels 162 of the MTU 160 from reaching the light receiver while a reading is being taken of the receptacle vessel 162 disposed directly in front of the aperture 1292.

A slotted optical sensor 1318 is mounted to a lower portion of the frame 1302, with the arcuate flange 1314 operatively positioned with respect to the sensor 1318. A preferred slotted optical sensor is available from Optek Technology, Inc., of Carrollton, Texas, as model number OPB930W51. An opening 1316 is formed in the flange 1314. Opening 1316 is properly aligned with the sensor 1318 when the receptacle vessel positioner 1304 engages a receptacle vessel 162 and the receptacle vessel 162 and protrusion 1298 prevent further rotation of the receptacle vessel positioner 1304. If a receptacle vessel 162 is not properly positioned in front of the receptacle vessel positioner 1304, the receptacle vessel positioner 1304 will rotate forwardly to

the position shown at FIGURE 48, in which case opening 1316 will not be aligned with the sensor 1318 and an error signal will be generated.

If a gear motor 1306 is employed for rotating the receptacle vessel positioner 1304, it is necessary to provide a second sensor (not shown) to generate a positioner-retracted, i.e., "home", signal to shut off the gear motor when the receptacle vessel positioner 1304 is fully retracted, as shown in FIGURE 46. A preferred sensor is available from Optek Technology, Inc. of Carrollton, Texas as model number OPB900W.

The MTU transport assembly 1332 is shown in FIGURE 50. The MTU transport assembly 1332 is operatively positioned adjacent a top edge of an intermediate wall 1330 (not shown in FIGURE 43) of the luminometer 1360. Intermediate wall 1330, which defines one side of the MTU transport path through the luminometer housing 1372, includes a rectangular opening 1334. The receptacle vessel positioner frame 1302 (see, e.g., FIGURE 48) is mounted to the intermediate wall 1330 proximate the opening 1334, and the receptacle vessel positioner 1304 rotates into engagement with an MTU 160 through the opening 1334.

The MTU transport 1342 is carried on the threaded lead screw 1340 and includes a screw follower 1344 having threads which mesh with the threads of the lead screw 1340 and an MTU yoke 1346 formed integrally with the screw follower 1344. As shown in FIGURE 51, the MTU yoke 1346 includes a longitudinally-extending portion 1356 and two laterally-extending arms 1348 and 1350, with a longitudinal extension 1352 extending from the arm 1350. The lead screw 1340 is driven, via a drive belt 1338, by the stepper motor 1336. A preferred stepper motor is a VEXTA motor, available from Oriental Motors Ltd. of Tokyo, Japan, model PK266-01A, and a preferred drive belt is available from SDP/SI of New Hyde Park, New York.

When an MTU 160 is inserted into the MTU transport path of the luminometer 950 by the right-side transport mechanism 500, the first receptacle vessel 162 of the MTU 160 is preferably disposed directly in front of the sensor aperture 1292 and is thus properly positioned for the first reading. The width of the yoke 1346 between the lateral arms 1348 and 1350 corresponds to the length of a single MTU 160. The transport 1342 is moved between a first position shown in phantom in FIGURE 50 and a second position by rotation of the lead screw 1340. Slotted optical sensors 1341 and 1343 respectively indicate that the transport 1342 is in the either the first or second position. Due to friction between the lead screw 1340 and the screw follower 1344, the MTU transport 1342 will have a tendency to rotate with the lead screw 1340. Rotation of the MTU transport 1342 with the lead screw 1340 is preferably limited, however, to

12 degrees by engagement of a lower portion of the yoke 1346 with the top of the intermediate wall 1330 and engagement of an upper stop 1354 with the top cover (not shown) of the luminometer housing 1372.

To engage the MTU that has been inserted into the luminometer 1360, the lead screw 1340 rotates in a first direction, and friction within the threads of the screw follower 1344 and the lead screw 1340 causes the transport 1342 to rotate with lead screw 1340 upwardly until the upper stop 1354 encounters the top cover (not shown) of the luminometer 1360. At that point, continued rotation of the lead screw 1340 causes the transport 1342 to move backward to the position shown in phantom in FIGURE 50. The lateral arms 1348, 1350 pass over the top of the MTU as the transport 1342 moves backward. Reverse rotation of the lead screw 1340 first causes the transport 1342 to rotate downwardly with the lead screw 1340 until a bottom portion of the yoke 1346 encounters the top edge of the wall 1330, at which point the lateral arms 1348 and 1350 of the yoke 1346 straddle the MTU 160 disposed within the luminometer 1360.

The MTU transport mechanism 1332 is then used to incrementally move the MTU 160 forward to position each of the individual receptacle vessels 162 of the MTU 160 in front of the optical sensor aperture 1292. After the last receptacle vessel 162 has been measured by the light receiver within the luminometer, the transport 1342 moves the MTU 160 to a position adjacent the exit door, at which point the lead screw 1340 reverses direction, thus retracting the transport 1342 back, as described above, to an initial position, now behind the MTU 160. Rotation of the lead screw 1340 is again reversed and the transport 1342 is then advanced, as described above. The exit door assembly 1200 is opened and the longitudinal extension 1352 of the yoke 1346 engages the MTU manipulating structure 166 of the MTU 160 to push the MTU 160 out of the luminometer exit door and into the deactivation queue 750.

DEACTIVATION STATION

In the amplicon deactivation station 750, dedicated delivery lines (not shown) add a deactivating solution, such as buffered bleach, into the receptacle vessels 162 of the MTU 160 to deactivate the remaining fluid in the MTU 160. The fluid contents of the receptacle vessels are aspirated by tubular elements (not shown) connected to dedicated aspiration lines and collected in a dedicated liquid waste container in the lower chassis 1100. The tubular elements preferably have a length of 4.7 inches and an inside diameter of 0.041 inches.